Gc
929.2
H3639h
2019598

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01333 4450

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center

http://www.archive.org/details/nameheilmanineur00heil

The Name Heilman

IN

European, American and Lebanon County History

Read before the

Lebanon County Historical Society

November 2, 1917

By S. P. HEILMAN, M.D.

088
78 8359 10

VOL. VII No. 6

24

2019598

S. P. HEILMAN, M.D.

Rec'd Nov 20-1978

The Name Heilman

IN

European, American, and Lebanon County History

BY S. P. HEILMAN, M.D.

THE SCHEME

This Paper is constructed neither along genealogical nor biographical lines, but has for its purpose the presentation of a line of historical facts with which is interwoven the name Heilman, and from which that name is inseparably connected, although it is meant all through to have the historical facts in dominance rather than the name itself.

When it can be said that one of that name was Commander-in-chief of the military forces of Frederick III., Emperor of Germany; that another was a partner of John Guttenberg, the inventor of the art of printing from movable type; another wrote an Acrostic incident to the Reformation period, deemed worthy of being printed along with the 95 Theses of Martin Luther; another had a part in one of the many exploratory, commercial and religious expeditions sent to South America by the one-time famous Hanseatic League of Germany, and for distinguished services rendered therein was granted a nobility diploma; another was the inventor of the first successful wool combing machine; another was the inventor of the first successful electric locomotive; another one was the inventor of the first successful machine for combing long-fibre cotton; another was a leading member of the *first* Lutheran Congregation organized in Lebanon County; another in a similar relation to the *first* Reformed Congregation organized in this County, and that both these Heilmans were the Baumeisters (Building Masters) in the construction of the *first* church

erected in our County; that five by this name, all citizens of this County, did veteran service in the French and Indian War; that another one, also a citizen of Lebanon County, helped to fight the Battle of Long Island, New York, August 27, 1776, and by whom also was erected the first paper mill in our County; and another one, the writer of this Paper, paved the way for the founding of this Historical Society nineteen years ago, —when all this can be said it cannot fairly be imputed to this Paper that it is intended therein boastingly to exploit the Heilman family, or to magnify this or that particular member of it. On the contrary it deals with a name having a value it is believed, worth while a recital of its story before this historical society, more particularly so as it is a name, which, subsequent to its European period, and from whence it was transplanted to America, is intimately and largely associated with the settlement, development, and the religious and civil life of Lebanon County,—a chronicle simple in terms, and made devoid of all attempt at ostentation, and in the telling of which the writer, although of the same name, acts merely the part of the chronicler, leaving the facts themselves to be the measure of honor to be accorded the family name.

THE NAME

First, as to the etymology and meaning of the word Heilman: E. Alberus in his Deutsches Wörterbuch, cites as the root word the Greek term *al-exi-ka-kos,* from *al-exo,* repelling, and *kakon,* evil, that is, repelling evil. Various forms or derivations of this compound Greek word have for their definitions, repelling evil from mortals, averting, or protecting, against death. From this he derives the German word "hilfman," a helping man, a "heilbringender mann," a bringer of healings, hence *heilman,* therefore, arzt, a physician, *medicus* the Latin equivalent. As was the case in the earlier periods persons had but a single name, and were further known by some word designating their occupation, rank, habitat, personal characteristic, or whatever it may have been, this definitive word, as in the case of Heilman, becoming the surname, or family name.

EUROPEAN DATA

I now turn to certain European data as to the name Heilman. In the year 1756, there was issued in the Free City of Zurich, Switzerland, the "Allgemeine Helvetisches Eydgenossicher Lexicon" by Hans Jacob Leu, Ex-Burgomaster of that city, that is, the Universal Helvetic, or Swiss, Lexicon. From page 41 of that work I gather, as follows, as to the Heilman "family"

"HEILMANN"

"A family in the City of Basel, of which Hans Heilman became the Meister, Anno 1505." (Meister, a Warden of the City), (Basel, a Canton of Switzerland. Basel (Basilica) first appeared in the 4th Century as a Roman Military Camp.)

"A family in the City of Freyburg (Freiburg), of which came Christof, the Landvogt at Bellegarde, Anno 1617." (Landvogt, a governor or sheriff.) (Freiburg, a town in the Canton of that name in Switzerland, founded about 1283.)

"A family in the City of Mühlhausen, of which came Niclaus, who became, Anno 1739, Rathsherr (Senator or Councilman or Alderman) and Schekelmeister (Treasurer), and Anno 1753, Burger Meister, (Mayor), and Anno 1742, Rathsherr and Schekelmeister (see English equivalents above), also Hans Georg, Anno 1727, and Johannes, Anno 1737, Zunftmeister (Guildmaster, head of a guild) and both became Obervogten (Sheriffs) of Ilsach." (Alsace)

"A family in the town of Arau, Canton of Berne (Switzerland) of which came Hans Jacob, Schultheis (Chief Magistrate), Anno 1529."

To the above-named Swiss Lexicon of 1756 was added in the year 1788, a Supplement, compiled by Hans Jacob Holtz, and printed by Johann Michael Bluntchi, both of the City of Zurich, Switzerland. From the Dritter Theil (Part Third) H bis M (H. to M.) Vol. 3, p. 81, of this supplement, I gather further as to the Heilman family.

"HEILMANN"

"Out of the Mühlhaus family was born Burgermeister Niklaus, 1689 (Mayor), and died 1765; his son, Mathias, born

1723, became a member of the grossen Raths (Council or Senate) 1759, Zunftmeister (guild-master) 1777, Rathsherr (Senator) 1777, Schekelmeister (Treasurer) 1782. The abovenamed Niklaus Heilmann (1689-1765) had as sons:

a. Niklaus, born 1736, a member of the Grossen Raths (Council or Senate) 1768, Zunftmeister (Guild-master) 1778, also Keller and Forstmeister (President of Vineyards and Forests). In those days cities and towns owned extensive vineyards and forests, the revenues of which were very large; the office, therefore, was a responsible and an influential one.) He also was Commander of the Artillery Corps. His son, Friederick, took the Degree of Medicine, (M.D.) at Basel in 1782, and defended the same by means of a printed dissertation entitled: "De usu legitimo oleoforum in variorum morbidi medicinalis in 4 Basil."

b. Gottfried, born 1743, a member of the Grossen Raths (Council) 1782, and President of the Chamber of Commerce. Hans Ulrich also was at one time a holder of a seat in the city government. Johann Kasper, born 1718 at Muehlhausen, the son of a tanner, was intended for a business man, but very early in his life evinced a great desire for drawing and painting, and thereupon took up the life of an artist. The lexicographer then goes on to give a lengthy account of the progress and work of this John Casper Heilman as a painter of historical works, portraits and scenery. In this work he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in the City of Paris, November 27, 1760, in which city he had spent the larger part of his short life. During his work as an artist he was an extensive traveller, and also came in contact, or the employ, of many eminent men, among the latter were Deggeler, a painter of historical subjects at Schaffhausen, Switzerland; the celebrated painter Handmann of Basel; the Bishop of Basel at Burntrut; Kardinal Tencin, the French Ambassador at Rome, with whom four years later he returned to the Kardinal's court at Paris, and remained there until the Kardinal's return to his Bishopric at Lyons, France. He also was a student of the celebrated Johannes George Wille, of

Hesse, a noted engraver on copper. He was fond of chemical experimentation, and thereby acquired knowledge of fastening Pastil-colors to pictures. (An extended account of this eminent Heilman is given in Suszliss' Treatise on Celebrated Masters, Tom. III.)

Another family of the same name, Gaulish in origin, prospered in Biel, a town in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland, and took the surname of Rond-Chatel from a tenure the property of the Archbishopric of Basel. Already Tacitus, the great Roman historian, extant the latter half of the first and the earlier part of the second century of our Christian era, makes honorable mention of the Heilman name. (See Annalia Germanica, lib III.) Several other old authors allude to it. The family prospers in France in several branches, whose origin may be traced in the Dictionaire de la Nobleese de France.

One of these families moved to the Rhine at an early time in the Middle Ages and owned Pomersheim in Pomerania, a Province of Prussia, almost prehistoric as to its earliest period. (See Bucelin, German Tom. II.) Johannes Heilman took part in the Tournament at Schweinfurt, 1296. (Tournaments were the chief military exercises and displays of the age of chivalry, Schweinfurt, a town of Lower Franconia in Bavaria, Germany, dating back to the year 790.) In 1281 he had married into the family of Von Praunheim and through her became owner of part of that estate; and their descendants, according to the account in the works of Spangenberg and Zumbrecht, Laborari 90, frequently used this as their family name later on. Their son, Deitrich Heilman, married one Von Gellhausen, the widow of a Master of Forests, their son, Wolf, married Margaretha Von Kronberg and they had several sons, some of whom were at the Tournament at Darmstadt 1404 (Darmstadt is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the province of Starkenburg, and is situated on the river Darm, 15 miles south of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. It dates back to the 11th Century.)

The oldest of these sons, Wilhelm, was the father of *Andreas* Heilman, who in 1434, was a partner of the noted Johann zum

Junger, otherwise known as John Guttenberg, the inventor of the art of printing. Andreas was a relative of Guttenberg, and after the departure of the latter to Mainz, the largest town in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and dating back to the Roman period, 13 B. C.) he (Andreas) continued the printing work at Strasburg along with Metelin. (See Schöpflin, Vindic. typog. L. 8.) (Strasburg is the principal town of Alsace, the section in Europe now in dispute between the French and German nations, 1917.) (Strasburg originally was a celtic settlement but came under the control of the Romans.)

Thomas, a brother of the above-named Andreas Heilman, in 1454, married Elisabeth Reisenberger, and their son, Gerhard, married a Miss Dorfeld 1480, they had a son whom they named Carolum. One of his sons, Wilhelm, lived in 1553; he married Catharine Löw of Steinfurt, and their son, Jacob, died in 1577, the latter had married Anna von Gemminger; their son, Gottfried Heilman, married Magdalena, of Leyden (a city in South Holland), and died 1592, leaving a son Johann Gottfried, who married Anna Maria of Schmidburg. Their son's name was Anton; he married Katharina Treüsch, of Buttlar, and died 1658, leaving as their sons, Friedrich and Wilhelm; the latter married Magdalena of Wessenstein; their son was Georg; his son, Johann Christoph, in 1732 bought citizenship in the town of Biel (Canton of Bern, Switzerland), and started a printing house there. He died 1773. His son, Niklaus, was the Administrator of the Domain of the Bishop of Basel at Biel and Erguel. He published in the Observations of the Society of Economics at Bern, in 1766, Vol. IV, No. 8, a treatise entitled: "A Typographical Description of the Domain, Biel." He also published: "A Fabel (Mährchen) for Young Ladies," and several poems in the Helvetic Anthology (Schweizerischen Blumenlese) 1780.

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING

With reference to the notation in the foregoing as to Andreas Heilman having been a partner of John Guttenberg,

the inventor of the art of printing, Strasburg, Germany, 1410-1468, also referred to in the Encyc. Brit., Vol. II, p. 300, American Reprint, 1880, mention is here made of the fact that in 1873 D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, Mass., issued a book entitled: "The Noble Printer and His Adopted Daughter. A Tale of the First Printed Bible. Translated from the German. With Additions. By Campbell Overend." Illust. pp. 393. In this book is given a full account of Guttenberg, his invention of printing by movable type, and the relationship between him and Andreas Heilman. This book is of very great interest, and although of so recent issue—only 47 years ago—it has already become very rare. Besides the main contents, as above noted, it also contains an account of the famous Mazarin Bible,* which might tempt one to dilate upon here were it not so far outside the scope of this Paper, especially as it bears upon the fact that this Andreas Heilman had a part in the production of that Bible, the first to appear in printed form, that is, "the earliest printed edition of the Bible known." (circa 1450-1455.)

WOOL MANUFACTURING

The invention of a successful combing machine in the manufacture of wool was the great triumph in the modern world. About 1840 at least three investigators were separately at work on this problem, S. C. Lister, of Bradford, and Donisthrope, of Leicester, both of England, and M. Heilman, of Alsace, France. As is commonly the case with all great inventors, this one led to a vast amount of dispute, and liti-

*The Mazarin Bible was an edition of the Bible printed by Gutenburg, to whom Andrew Heilman was related, and with whom he was a partner in this early period of the printing art, and out of whose (Heilman's) paper mill came the paper for this Bible, printed at Mainz in 1450-1455, being the first book ever printed with movable type. It is so named because the first known copy of it was discovered in Archbishop Mazarin's library, at Lambeth Palace, Paris, in 1760, where it was marked No. 15 in the Library's catalogue as a *manuscript*, whereas it really was no manuscript at all, but a fine example of an early printed *book* which further examination proved to be the second volume of the celebrated Mazarin Bible, containing the whole of the New Testament. Cardinal Mazarin was a distinguished French Statesman (1602-1661), whose distinction consisted largely in continuing the policy of Richelieu which looked to the abatement of the power of the house of Austria by interfering in favor of the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War and which resulted in complete success at the Peace of Westphalia signed Oct. 16, 1648, a peace establishing a larger degree of tolerance between the Catholic and Protestant parties.

gation, and many conflicting claims of merit. As between the three claimants just named, Heilman won out, and seven years later, 1847, was granted an exclusive patent, and the other two contestants had the pleasure of paying Heilman £30,000 ($145,000) in order to purchase his invention. This account is given in the Encyc. Brit., Vol. XXIV, p. 695.

THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE

A most difficult engineering problem of recent years was partially solved in France when, in 1894, the newspapers began to speak about the Heilmann electric locomotive as having been brought out in February of that year by J. J. Heilmann, a French engineer. The problem to be solved was the profitable employment of long distance locomotives electrically impelled. Four years later, in 1898, an improved electric locomotive was produced by this Heilmann, and on trial on a number of railways in France, met every requirement, both as to speed and power. This Heilmann electric locomotive was the first of its kind to be produced, and was the precursor of all similar endeavors and successes subsequently made along that line.

IMPROVED COTTON CARDING

Dr. Samuel Smiles in his well-known book, "Self-Help," pp. 85-89, writes at considerable length of Joshua Heilman as the inventor of a machine for combing long staphed cotton. This Heilman was born in 1796 at Mühhouse, the principal seat of the Alsace cotton manufacture. He is shown to have been of an inventive turn of mind, and of having busied himself in the study of machinery for the manufacture of cotton goods. He devised many advances along that line yet without a fully satisfactory result. The problem was that of preparing the raw material for spinning, especially the finer sorts of yarn, for which the ordinary carding machine was found ineffective, and with which there was also caused much waste. After years of experimentation, repeated failures, and at times totally impoverished, he finally succeeded in producing a machine that met every requirement, so that even the most common sorts of cotton were rendered available for fine spin-

ning. This success, although made late in life, at last brought him great wealth. Six Lancashire firms united in purchasing his patent for cotton spinning, for which they paid him the sum of £30,000 ($145,000). So significant was this incident in the life of this Heilman that it was made the subject of a beautiful painting by Elmore, and was exhibited at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1862. Dr. Smiles does not say, in view of this great inflow of wealth, that Joshua "got" himself an automobile, or that he was given an "automobile funeral" at his death.

A REFORMATION POEM

In the opening paragraph of this Paper mention is made of a famous Akrostikon (Acrostic) produced by a Heilman about the year 1517. This was the composition of one Ludwig Heilman, and consisted of thirteen stanzas, eight lines to the stanza, the stanzas the same in number as the letters in the name of the composer, and each stanza beginning with a letter of the name of Ludwig Heilman in correspondence with the number and letters in that name. As already stated this notable production was honored with being put into print alongside of the famous 95 Theses of Martin Luther. The Acrostic has been preserved as a hymn in the German Sunday School Hymnal of the Lutheran Church, where it is entitled: "Lobe Gott ihr frommen Christen," and is sung to the German choral: "Gott grüss dich Bruder veite," said to be an adaptation partly from the German hymnologist Hommel of the year 1583, and a choral of a later period, entitled: "Christe freundlicker Ritter." The composition is characteristically illustrative of the Reformation period and spirit, both on account of the severity of its phraseology and its exultant tone.

ZUZENHAUSEN HISTORY

About the year 1820 the Reformed and Lutheran Churches of the Principality of Baden, Germany, were, by governmental direction, formed into a union, called the United Evangelical Church, and known as such since that time, and whereby also their denominational lines were made non-existent. In 1896

Rev. John Phillip Glock, who for many years had been the pastor of this united Church in the town of Zuzenhausen, Baden, but in the year named was a resident of Freiburg in Breisgau, also in Baden, of which State he also was the official historian, issued a book, paper cover, illustrated, pp. 240, entitled: "Burg. Stadt u. Dorf. In Zuzenhausen im Elsengau." This book is an "Ortsgeschicten," a history of Zuzenhausen. The name Zuzenhausen is described as signifying "Father House." The town is over 1100 years old. At one time it was a Roman settlement, and as early as July 8, 778 the Emperor Charlemagne donated some land for religious purposes there. At that time it was the site of a fortress or castle, of which relics have been found, and also was the seat of a Bishopric. Its population from 1770 to 1894 varied from 527 to 1047. The town lies in a beautiful valley through which flows the Elsass stream, and about "Nein Stunden," 27 miles, from the university city of Heidelberg, Baden. It was so thoroughly depopulated by reason of the devastations caused by the Thirty Years War, 1618-1648, that at one time the heads of only fifteen families were left there. One of these fifteen, Martin Heilman, was an ancestor of the writer. In this Zuzenhausen book nine Heilmans are mentioned, Martin, 1617; Jakob, 1659; Hans Jakob, 1670; Margaretha, 1682; Jakob, 1682; Rev. Paul Christian, 1686; Hans Jakob, 1692; Jakob, 1705, and John Adam, 1738, the emigrant named below.

THE EMIGRATION STORY

It was in this town that my immigrant ancestor, John Adam Heilman, was born, November 20, 1715, and from whence he departed April 15, 1738, in the 23rd year of his age to seek a home in America, where he landed at Philadelphia, September 9, of that year. Working his way inwards he settled on a tract of 366 acres of land down a beautiful and fertile valley extending in a north-western direction from the present city of Lebanon, a valley about five miles in length, and known as "Heilman Dale," so known on account of the many Heilmans inhabiting it, and a post-route to it, and post-office es-

tablished there in the year 1858. A Paper entitled: "Descriptive and Historical Memorials of Heilman Dale," prepared by my brother, Rev. U. Henry Heilman, and likewise, of course, a descendant of the immigrant Zuzenhausen Heilman, read before this Society April 16, 1909, and constituting No. 13, Vol. IV, of the Society's publications, is in masterly description of this Dale, (valley) and its memorials, and is a most valuable contribution to this Society's written lore. The John Adam Heilman, named as the immigrant from Zuzenhausen, was the father of Lieutenant Heilman, to both of whom reference is made in my opening paragraph as soldiers in the French and Indian War and in the War of the Revolution, and of both of whom I shall speak further on.

About six years earlier than 1738, the year of the arrival of John Adam Heilman, or, to be exact, August 11, 1732, there came John Peter Heilman, aged 20 years, from the Principality of Wurtemberg. Unfortunately nothing of his immediate antecedents is known to us. He settled in the same section of what is now Lebanon County as did John Adam Heilman six years later, and not more than a mile apart were the settlements &ffected by these two Heilmans, John Peter in 1732, and John Adam, in 1738.

In Rupp's "Thirty Thousand Names," as also in Vol. 17, Second Series, Penna. Archives, are given the names of ten Heilmans, immigrants between the year 1732 and 1764; Johannes Peter, August 11, 1732; Johannes, September 25, 1732; Martin, September 25, 1732; Hans Adam, September 9, 1738; Jerick, October 27, 1738; Peter, October 9, 1749; Johannes, September 19, 1749; Jacob, August 21, 1750; Christian, September 28, 1753; and Martin, October 27, 1764. Where two of these settled, John Peter and John Adam, has already been given. Christian is said to have settled in Lehigh County, and was the ancestor of the many Heilmans in that section and in the city of Allentown, Pa. Of the other seven immigrant Heilmans here named we have no further record, not even where they settled. It is, however, said that there was a Heilman settlement in what is Montgomery County, where the

Register of the old Augustus Lutheran Church at the Trappe contains the names of 40 Heilmans.* I might mention many other sections in Pennsylvania, and in other States, where this name is known, but confine myself to those settled in Lebanon County, with a few exceptions, however, namely, the Hon. William Heilman, late of Evansville, Indiana, born at Albig, Rhein-Hessen, Germany, October 11, 1824. He emigrated to this country in 1843, and took up his residence in the above-named city. Here he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and then "went into politics." He was elected a Representative to the General Assembly of his State in 1870, to the State Senate in 1876, and to the U. S. Congress in its 46th Session, 1881, from all of which we take it that as a politician he must have been a "great success." It was "going some" from Albig, Germany to Washington, D. C.—and by the way of variety also affords our "bunch" a typical politician.

"Health Lessons," a text-book adopted in the public schools of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, and of which 20,000 copies were sold the first year of its publication was compiled by Eugene A. Heilman, M.D., a great, great grandson of the immigrant, John Peter Heilman, mentioned in this Paper. Dr. Eugene A. H. was born March 4, 1876, within a stone's throw of the old Hill Church, Lebanon County, but is now a resident of Philadelphia.

---

*"The Old Trappe Church," probably the most cherished relic left us of old church structures, stands in Montgomery county, Pa., 25 miles northwest from Philadelphia. It was erected in 1743 under the pastorship of the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the year following his arrival from Germany. The building, octagonal in form, has been preserved from decay, and retains all its primitive character, and has become the mecca of searchers for samples of primitive church structures. On Sept. 26, 1893, the 150th anniversary of its erection, a bronze tablet was placed on the old building, the tablet bearing this inscription: "SUB REMIGIO CHRISTI HAS AEDES SOCIETATI AUGUSTANAE CONFESS DEDITAE DEDICATAS EX-IPSO FUNDAMENTO EXSTRUXIT HENRICUS MELCHIOR MUHLENBERG UNA CUM CENSORIBUS I. N. CROSSMANS, F. MARSTELLERO, A. HEILMANO, I. MILLERO, H. HASSIO, ET G. KERNERO, A. D. MDCCXLIII. (Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, together with his cousin, I. N. Crossman, F. Marsteller, A. Heilman, I. Miller, H. Haas and G. Kebner, erected from the foundation, under the auspices of Christ, this temple dedicated by the congregation holding the Augsburg Confession, A. D. 1743.)

It is to be noticed that here is one of the Heilman names participating in the erection of the earliest church in Montgomery county (then Bucks) and in the very same year that John Peter and John Adam Heilman were assisting in doing the same thing in Lebanon county—in erecting the Hill Church, the first church in Lebanon county.

It is further to be noticed that the F. Marsteller here named, was the father of the famous Col. Philip Marsteller, who was a resident of Lebanon county, and who had the honor of having been one of the six pallbearers at Gen. Washington's funeral, Dec. 20, 1799.

Adam G. Heilman, M.D., born at Hamlin, Lebanon County, February 22, 1889, and a great, great, great, grandson of Captain John Adam Heilman of the French and Indian War, and great, great grandson of Lieut. John Adam Heilman, of the Revolutionary Period, is now a Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States at war with Germany, with early prospects of being transferred to our Country's forces in France.

THE TWO PIONEER CHURCH MEN

As to these two, John Peter and John Adam, settled in Lebanon County, the times of their arrival and where they settled already given, it is to be said, but in briefest space, that they lived in close proximity, both participated as Baumeisters (Building Masters) in the erection of the Berg Kirche (Hill Church) the first church in Lebanon County, a log church, dedicated August 12, 1744. Both took part in providing for a Gottes Akre (burial ground) there, on which later they were given interment and on plots not more than fifty feet apart. They were the progenitors of many descendants, some of whom remained on the ancestral spots, and continue there to this day, and also worship in the buildings erected on the old Hill Church site of 1744, whilst others have gone out into other and distant parts of our country, in many cases we know not where. We hear from time to time of people of this name in many places in our wide land, east, west, north and south.

EUROPEAN NOBILITY DATA

I now turn to another point of view as to the subject-matter of this Paper. Through the courtesy of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, U. S. Minister to Austria, 1838-1840, and, by the way, an uncle of the worthy President of this Society, Capt. Richards, certain Heilman historical data were secured from the Court of Heraldly, Vienna. It is there shown that the Heilman Family from the earliest times belonged to the Order of Franconian Knighthood; its name was enrolled in the genealogical register of the German Nobility; fragments of its history have been found for more than a thousand years

prior to 1305. At this time we, however, for the first time come upon a definitely recorded name in the person of VEIT der HEILMAN upon whom had been conferred the honor of Knighthood by the Emperor Albright, together with a nobility diploma and the right to a coat-of arms.

In consonance with the definition of the word Heilman, advanced earlier in this Paper, where it is defined as a "heil-bringender mann," a cure-man, we take if that "der Heilman" as applied to the foregoing VEIT, implies that he was a physician, and had a high standing as such, or had done some signal service in his professional capacity, to secure him his elevation to Knighthood, and that in course of time the definitive term became the family or sur name, as was the case with others of that period when men had only one name, the given or baptismal name, and were otherwise known by some position, office or employment they held or followed, which in time, like the above, became the family name. Franconia, above referred to, was one of the four Duchies of the old Holy Roman Empire. It lay chiefly in the valley of the Main, but extended west of the Rhine and was bounded by Saxony on the north and Alamania, or Swabia, on the south. It broke up into various small districts, named Palatinate, Wurzburg, and others.

THE PERIOD OF THE MIDDLE AGES

During the Middle Ages the family held large possessions in Swabia, Bavaria, and the Rhine County, including several noblemen's seats, which in divers ways it acquired as booty, and named them HEILMANSECK, HEILSTEIN, HEILSDORF, and other similar names.

During this and earlier periods of its history it produced a number of notable men, among these ANDREAS HEILMAN, who was a partner of Guttenberg, the inventor of printing, named in an earlier part of this Paper; ALLARICK HEILMAN, who about the year 1465 was a prominent member of the German Knights at Margantheim, an old town on the Tauber,

where the Master of the Teutonic Order resided until 1805; FERDINAND HEILMAN, who in 1488, was Abbot in the Monastery at St. Martins Cell*; JOHN the HEILMAN, of Heilsdorf, who in 1509, with his descendants, was for some alleged act of treason, deposed from his high position by the Emperor Maximillian, the alleged act consisting in his "opposing the wild and lawless schemes of his monarch, and ,thus became one of the leaders in the struggles for human freedom." The actual act of treason charged against John was that "he refused to follow his overlord in his warfare against the Venetian Republic, and because not only he, but the electors, princes and representatives of the imperial cities resisted his vague scheme to revive chivalry; and hence, finally in the Diet held at Worms in 1485, the Emperor was forced to create an imperial chamber for the government of public affairs. This sort of treason in that age and under the circumstances of those times, was less of dishonor than a mark of personal integrity and Christian heroism."

Further on in this list, or record, is given the name of HIERONIMUS HEILMAN, who, as stated in the opening paragraph of this paper, was, near the close of the 15th Century, Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of Frederick III, Duke of Austria, and made Emperor of Germany and also

---

*St. Martin's Cell. Cell, in ecclesiastical history, was the name of a religious house founded on the estate of an abbey under the jurisdiction of the abbot of the Mother Church. About the middle of the eleventh century, owing to the erection of a new dignitary (the prior in the abbey of Cluny, in France), such establishments received the designation of *priores*.

St. Martin's Cell was a monastery in France, one of the many institutions of this kind that existed in Christian Europe during the Middle Ages. They were the centres of intellectual life during that period, and here European learning had a safe refuge—in these monasteries of the Latin Church. These monasteries were inhabited by a class of churchmen called monks, and were presided over by an Abbot, the superior, or governor. The most frequent employment of the monks was the copying of the patristic literature. This class of work was very large, and the monks were so skilled in the use of the pen that their achievements in this department are still a bibliographical wonder. They wrote on parchment, and were acquainted with all the arts necessary for permanent transcription. They knew how to make ink from vegetable materials, which remain firm to this day. They prepared the skins for writing, and knew all the details of firm and artistic binding. They were capable of exquisite illuminating. In the production of doctrinal works they were at their best. Many of the illustrations, in purple, silver, and gold, are still masterpieces of delicacy and finish. That Ferdinand Heilman was the abbot of one of these monasteries, in this case that of St. Martin's Cell, is evidence that he must have stood very high in this line of activity in the Latin Church.

Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire* in 1440 by the Electors of Germany.

Another one of this name is one of the prominent characters in "Der Graue Mann," Part 16, in the works of Johan Heinrich Jung, otherwise known as Heinrich Stilling, which is his assumed name. Stilling had his home in the Duchy of Nassau, Germany, was extant between the years 1740-1817, belonged to the order of mystics, and was an eminent writer of poetry and fiction. "Der Graue Mann" is one of his many mystic tales, in which, as just given, a Heilman is made one of the prominent characters. Another man of prominence was LUDWIG HEILMAN, already herein referred to as the author of a famous acrostic in the year 1512.

SOME CHURCH SAINTS

A rather curious, and at the same time interesting, chronicle is that in two of the Christopher Sauer Almanacs, namely for the years 1745 and 1746, and in each case opposite April 7th the name Heilman is listed in the column of the Saints of the Church. This implied canonization by the Roman Catholic Church must have occurred prior to the German Reformation of the 15th century, for after that period the Heilman record is along Protestant lines. As already said, it is an interesting chronicle, and at the same time comforting, in that there were or are saints in the Heilman line, and we trust all of the previous ones "got there," and that the others may yet "get there."

THE HEILMAN COAT-OF-ARMS

In a number of the preceding paragraphs mention is made of Heilman Coats-of-Arms. Of such we have accounts of four, as shown in works on heraldry, and showing also that there were various branches of the line that had been honored in this way. Of these four coats-of-arms, designs of two of

* The Holy Roman Empire, also called the German Roman Empire, began with Charles, the Great, who was crowned Emperor of the West in 800. The Empire comprised in general the German-speaking peoples in Central Europe. It was called "Holy" from the interdependence of the Empire and the Church at that time. The last Emperor was Francis II. (Francis I of Austria) who abdicated in 1806, which ended the legal existence of the Empire, although nominally it was maintained until recent years.

THE HEILMAN COAT-OF-ARMS

them are in the hands of the writer. One of them has marked above its face the letter "D" and the word "HEILMAN," that is, "D. Heilman." The letter D prefixed to the name is an abbreviation of the Latin "de," indicating nobility, and was frequently used in Germany instead of the well-known prefix Von. The blazonry on this coat-of-arms indicates that there was an intermarriage of two families of noble standing, not known to us who they were, or the time when they were extant.

The other coat-of-arms, the so-called "Cazique" coat, is the one to which the Heilman family pins its pride, if it may be put that way. Its dominant characteristic is that both in the crest and in the shield is shown the figure of a demi-Indian Cacique, the latter a Spanish title applied to native princes, or heads, or chiefs of Hayti, Cuba, Peru, Mexico and other regions of America, who were found reigning there when these countries were discovered by the Spaniards.

What does it all mean? Why should such a coat-of-arms ever have been connected with the Heilman name? Whence was derived the figure of the Indian Cacique in the escutcheon? This figure is unique in that it is found in no other coat-of-arms, nor is it that of an ordinary savage, nor of a North American Indian, nor of any habitant of Africa or of the East Indies. Behind it all lies a wonderful story, a story of a time in the past centuries when the German people were striving for a larger vision, for a larger life, and sought to solve their problem on American soil, as they are now engaged in solving the same problem by means of the greatest of the world's hitherto gigantic struggle at arms, where they must again look to the western world for righteous ideals and for the true path back to justice and humanity, and above all to Infinite and Almighty God by Whom to be led away from Kaiserism and Kulturism.

HERALDIC SIGNIFICANCE

First as to a proper reading of this coat-of-arms, omitting the technical phraesology of heraldic nomenclature, and expressing it in ordinary colloquial English, it means a gold

shield on which is represented a copper-colored Indian cacique, with feathered head-dress and cincture, or girdle, the feathers of which are colored red, silver and blue. The Indian stands upon a green mound, and grasps in his right hand an arrow, with point down, and tipped with feathers colored silver and blue. *Crest.* The upper half of an Indian cacique, same as in the shield. *Helmet.* The helmet, in profile and visor closed, indicates the rank of gentleman or esquires. *Mantling,* which is the ragged looking covering of the shield, is composed of mixed colors, gold and black. It is to represent the coat or cloak worn over the armor which has been hacked and cut in conflict.

WHY THIS HEILMAN COAT-OF-ARMS

And now, to return to the question: Why this coat-of-arms to the Heilman name? Julius F. Sachse, Litt.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., an expert on the subject of nobility diplomas, in the year 1896, furnished the writer with a photographic copy of this, as he styled it, "the true Heilman Arms," as it appears in the Register of the Holy Roman Empire. "The date of this particular escutcheon," he says, "is about the middle of the XVIIth Century." "It is, however, much older," he says further. "The plate from which my impression is taken was engraved prior to 1667." "The question arises whence came the figure in the escutcheon and crest?" "It surely is neither European, Asiastic, nor African, nor is it a North American Indian. Even a cursory examination will show that it is intended to represent a Caribee, or South American, savage."

"Now how did the emblem find its ways into a German escutcheon? The solution is a comparatively easy one, when we recollect that the northern part of South America was originally a German colony, settled, governed, explored and conquered by German adventurers, the majority of whom came from Franken (Franconia) and the adjoining provinces." Dr. Sachse further declares: "That without a shadow of a doubt the emblazonry indicates that one of the early Heilmans of Franken was in one of these early expeditions to the new world (1526-1555) and there earned the right to bear the

strange figure of a cacique upon his shield, an insignia, so different from anything to be found upon the Herald's roster in Germany." The name Franken here used stands for the older Franconian locality, later the so-called Palatinate (oberer Rhein-Pfaltz und neiderer Rhein-Pfaltz), a group of Rhine States or Principalities. It was in this section of Europe that the Heilmans dwelt, and from whence the ancestors of the American Heilmans came, the European family having been, as Dr. Sachse says, "an old Frankish one."

WELSERLAND

The history of this settlement of Germans is given in Vol. VII of the publications of the Pennsylvania German Society. As it closely pertains to the matter in hand in this Paper, let me in briefest summary, give the story, which in substance, as already partly given above by Dr. Sachse, is that for 20 years or more of the very earliest American history, one of the choicest portions of Spain's continental possessions in America was explored, settled, controlled, developed and governed by Germans, and was under German supervision. This part of South America was at that time known as Welserland, now constituting the State of Venezuela in South America.

It is also well established that the first printer to embark for the new world was a German, who left Europe in 1534, his destination being an established German colony in America. This was fully six years prior to the venture of Jakop Crumberger (Lat. Corumberger), also a German, to whom is usually accorded the honor of having introduced the art of printing into the western world. The oldest known specimen from the Crumberger press bears the imprint 1540.

It is further well established historically that the very earliest navigators to American soil were Germans, although their names are now concealed under Latinized or Hispanized names, due to the superior place of these two languages at that period. German industry and enterprise were established in America at this early period.

And all this apart from, and independent of, the discovery work of Columbus, who, honored as he is, and deservedly so,

never knew, not even to the end of his life, that in reaching San Domingo he had discovered a new world. He believed, and continued to believe, that he had found a passageway to far-away Cathay, and its reputed gold.

THE MARINER'S COMPASS

It is a fact here also to be noted, that by the invention of certain mathematical instruments by the Germans, crude as these instruments may have been, such as the Portable *Astrolabe* of Martin Behaim of Nürnberg, Germany, the *Meteroscope* of Johannes Müller (Lat. Regiomontanus) of Königsburg, Germany, and the *Jakobstaff*, that that which had been the dream of Columbus, when finally realized under the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella, was made possible only by the aid of these three great inventions all of German origin. By these instruments, one of them practically the mariner's compass, sailing vessels could venture out from hugging their native shores, and sail into open and unknown seas with power correctly to reckon their bearings.

THE NAME AMERICA

It is further in evidence, and on authority as high as that of Baron Alexand von Humboldt, that the very name *America* originated with an obscure and unknown German geographer, Martin Waldseemüller (Lat. Hylacomas), a young man from Freiburg in Breidgau, who was a tutor of geography in a school at Saint Die (Diey) in Lorraine, France.

THE HANSEATIC LEAGUE

Following this historical foreground, and to connect up with the Cacique Coat-of-arms, it is to be said that during the 13th century an organization was formed in Germany called the Hanseatic League. This was an industrial and commercial organization, as also for mutual defense against all violence, and particularly against the attacks of the nobles who constantly preyed upon the industrial and commercial acquisitions of their citizen people or subjects. This organization, or confederacy, dates from the middle of the 13th century, and continued in existence to the year 1630, when its last Diet was held

at Lubeck, Germany, and where and when it was dissolved. In the heighth of its prosperity it included no less than eighty-five cities and communities. Its central place of business was the city of Augsburg. It extended its trade and commerce to all parts of the then known world, and of this Venice had the largest share at that time. After this League later was patterned the well-known Hudson Bay Company of North America, the laws of which were based on those of the old Hanseatic factories.

Incident to the existence of this League many large and powerful firms of business men were formed—for the purpose of discovery, exploration and inland and maritime trade. Amongst the most powerful of these discovery, exploratory and trading firms were those of the Welsers, the Fuggers, Dalfinger, Sailer, Federmann, Ehringer, Sarmiento, Alemann, Seisenhofer, Hohemuth, Heinrich, Reinbold and Hutton.

GERMAN COLONIZATION IN SOUTH AMERICA

Consideration is here given only, and briefly, to the Welser expedition, as it is the one mainly incident to this story. This expedition, under Nicolaus Federmann, a native of Ulm, Germany, left San Lucas Barameda, in Andalusia, Oct. 2, 1529, in a vessel supplied by Welser's agent, Ulrich Ehringer, the party consisting of 123 soldiers and 24 German miners. They arrived at San Domingo in December of the same year.

This was the beginning of various succeeding expeditions undertaken during the next quarter of a century by the Germans, which extended hundreds of miles into the interior of South America, and in which expeditions were joined many men of high nobility and of excellent character, as also of highly religious activity, intent on extending their faith to the western world. By means of these exploratory expeditions, and the attendant results, many permanent settlements of Germans were established in South America, the largest of which came to be known by the name Welserland, now constituting the country of Venezuela. From the very outstart these German settlements had, however, to contend with tropical fevers, poisoned arrows, and treacherous elements, but more par-

ticularly with the jealousy of the Spaniards, to whom, after the peace of Nürnberg, all Germans appeared as Lutherans and heretics! Sic!

The ultimate outcome of this German colonization in America was its extinction, brought about in the end mainly, and especially the Welser part of it, by the brutal murder of the chivalrous Philip von Hutton, Captain General of Welserland, and Bartolomaeus Welser, eldest son of the senior member of the great Augsburg firm, who, in 1541, had been sent to Welserland as Governor. By the year 1553 all the concessions earlier granted the Welser Company were wrested from it, and thus ended the first organized scheme of German colonization in America.

In the foregoing paragraphs a short account is given of the great Hanseatic League, of Germany, of its chief seat of operations as having been in the city of Augsburg, a city in the Franconian, later the Palatinate, county, the country of the Heilman people, with reference also to the Welsers and Fuggers as the merchant princes and leaders of the great German Commercial League of the 16th century named above.

To this should be added by way of explanation and historic clearness, the further observation that in 1516 Charles, the son of Philip, Archduke of Austria, and grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella, succeeded to the throne of Spain, and upon the death of Maximillian, Emperor of Germany, was himself elected Emperor of that State.

The precarious condition of the Spanish finances induced Philip to make large loans from both of these rich houses, the Welsers and the Fuggers, giving as security for the same the choicest parts of his Spanish possessions in America. In pursuance of all this the northern part of South America fell to the portion of the Welser's family and became known as Welserland, now Venezuela. The extreme southern and western part of the continent was, for the time being, given to the Fugger establishment.

Beginning with October, 1529, as a result of these grants, and continuing some years, German colonization took place in South America. Many Germans of high birth, full of spirit,

and with enlarged vision, embarked on these adventures, and made names for themselves.

This whole South American story, here cut down to the briefest, yet intelligible limits, is inserted here for the reason that it is so closely related to the Heilman "true" Coat-of-arms and the Heilman history.

2019598

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

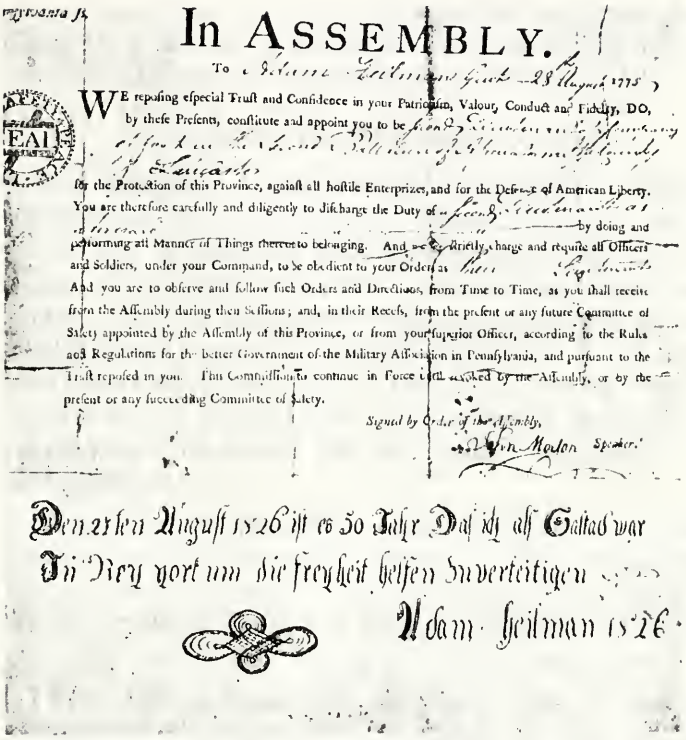
This war was the sequence of hostilities declared between Great Britain and France in 1744 in the mother countries, and which, in the year 1755, was extended to their colonies in America. Its object was a decision as to the ultimate possession by one or the other of these powers of colonial America. It was waged mainly in Pennsylvania, where, in the year just named, 1755, by reason of General Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne, the present site of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., with a force of nearly 2,000 British and Provincial troops under him, that this fierce and cruel war had its beginning, the devastations of which continued to the year 1763. The counties of Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin and others in the Province of Pennsylvania, bordering along the Blue or Kittatinny Range of mountains, a region extending from the Delaware to the Susquehanna rivers were chiefly those in which were carried on these sanguinary contests between the Indians and their abettors, the French, on the one hand, and the white settlers of those sections on the other, the first acting as marauders and murderers and the second in defense of their newly founded homes, their wives and children, and their few earthly belongings. For their defense against these marauding expeditions the settlers themselves organized in the beginning protective components and later were so organized by the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania under officers named by the Assembly or by the Governor of the Province. The northern sections of Lebanon county frequently were the scenes of these murderous raids, and to Lieut. Col. Conrad Weiser, a veteran in Indian experience, was assigned the command of the First Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment, the duty of which was to guard the forts erected by the authorities along

the Blue Range for the protection of these and other settlers. In addition to the Provincial troops in regular and continuous service various counties organized companies of "Associators" for protection as special emergencies might arise. Amongst these was the Lebanon company under command of "CAPTAIN ADAM HEYLMAN" (John Adam Heilman), whose muster roll of May 10, 1756, gives fifty-six names, including amongst the privates those of Balthaser Heylman, John Heylman, John Adam Heylman and Michael Heylman. This "Captain Adam Heylman" was the immigrant of 1738, and the father of John Adam Heilman, mentioned above as one of the privates in his father's company, and who (the son) in turn rendered signal service in the War of the Revolution, as shown in the next section. Balthaser, John and Michael were sons of John Peter Heilman, the immigrant of 1732. All honor to these five patriotic militant Heilmans of the pioneer period of Lebanon county!

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

In the year 1826 John Adam Heilman wrote at the foot of his Army commission as follows: "Den 27ten August, 1826, ist es 50 Jahr Das ich als Soltad war in New York die Freyheit helfen zuvertitigen." (This 27th of August, 1826, it is 50 years that as a soldier I was in New York to help in establishing freedom.) This was a little over a year before his death, which occurred Oct. 4, 1827, at the age of 82 years, 7 months and 2 days. The commission here referred to was his commission as a Second Lieutenant of a company of foot (Infantry) in the 2nd Battalion of Associators in the county of Lancaster and is dated August 28, 1775, and signed by John Morton, Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania. A fac-simile of this Heilman commission is given here—more for the purpose of showing the form of commissions of this kind issued in those days, as also, of course, to make the commission itself a part of this record. There is also a copy of it shown on the walls of this society's rooms, and a copy in Vol. , Second Series, Pennsylvania Archives.

This John Adam Heilman was the only son of the immigrant John Adam Heilman, 1738, both already referred to in



In Assembly.

To [illegible] 28 August 1775

We reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, DO, by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be [illegible] for the Protection of this Province, against all hostile Enterprizes, and for the Defence of American Liberty. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of [illegible] by doing and performing all Manner of Things thereto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers, under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as [illegible]. And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions, from Time to Time, as you shall receive from the Assembly during their Sessions; and, in their Recess, from the present or any future Committee of Safety appointed by the Assembly of this Province, or from your superior Officer, according to the Rules and Regulations for the better Government of the Military Association in Pennsylvania, and pursuant to the Trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in Force until revoked by the Assembly, or by the present or any succeeding Committee of Safety.

Signed by Order of the Assembly,

John Morton Speaker.

Den 21sten August 1526 ist es so Jahr Das ich als Gattas war
In New york um die Freyheit helfen Souverteitigen
Adam Heilman 1526.

THE LIEUTENANT JOHN ADAM HEILMAN COMMISSION

an earlier part of this Paper. It is to be borne in mind that although named as of the "County of Lancaster," his volunteering for this service is to be credited to Lebanon county, of which he was a resident, for at that time what is now Lebanon county was a part of Lancaster county. These "Associators" were a class of troops somewhat akin to the "Emergency" men of our War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865. Beyond that of the regular enlistments in the Continental Army, much and valuable service was rendered throughout the entire war by the emergency men of Pennsylvania, who took up arms whenever the occasion demanded. Of this service Washington himself spoke in terms of highest praise. His saying that he was in New York is saying that he was in the battle of

Long Island, New York, of the War of the Revolution, fought Aug. 27, 1776, and said to have been "one of the most important and desperately fought battles of the entire war."

THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND

How Lieutenant Heilman, along with others from Lebanon county, came to be amongst this Associate soldiery, and how it was that as such they were participants in this important Battle of Long Island, and why it was that that battle was so important and so desperately fought, is graphically described in "Lebanon County's Part in the Revolutionary War," a paper read before this Society Feb. 1, 1909, by its worthy President, Capt. Richards, parts of which are deemed so essential to the completion of the matter here in hand that I abstract from it as follows:

"Battalions of Associators were organized in Lancaster county during the summer and autumn of 1775, amongst which was the Second Battalion, under command of Col. Philip Lorentz Greenawalt, Lieut.-Col. Philip Marstellar, Major Samuel Jones, composed principally of Lebanon county men."

"Even while Congress was striving to make our immortal Declaration of Independence an established fact the commander-in-chief of the British forces was determined to crush out at once the incipient rebellion of the Colonies by a deadly blow embracing the capture of New York City, and Washington's army as well."

"On June 3, 1776, Congress directed the establishment of a 'Flying Camp' in the middle colonies and resolved 'that thirteen thousand eight hundred militia be employed to reinforce the army at New York.' "

"The several counties began at once and enthusiastically the formation of their 'Associators' into battalions for this 'Flying Camp.' "

"These troops were placed under command of Gen. Hugh Mercer (killed at Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777), and stationed at Perth Amboy and points north of that place, opposite the west

side of Staten Island, where the British forces were encamped. Prior to July 15th, some two thousand of its men were sent to Washington, at New York, where many of them did noble duty in the battle on Long Island, August 27th. Parts of the Flying Camp took part in the later movements about New York City, especially in the battle and capture of Fort Washington, and, when there came the dark days prior to Trenton and Princeton, the cause was saved, and these battles gained, merely by the presence of these same emergency men."

"The battle of Long Island was one of the most importast and desperately fought of the entire war. The intention of the enemy was to make of it a victory to be complete and final. It was indeed a defeat, but that it did not prove to be a disaster was owing to the valor of our Pennsylvania troops, of which Lebanon county furnished a no inconsiderable portion."

"But a small body of some five thousand American troops were stationed on Long Island, nearly all of them Pennsylvanians. On the extreme left was Col. Miles' Rifle Regiment; in the center was Col. Atlee's Musketry Battalion with some Delaware and Maryland troops; on the right were the Associators from Northampton, Berks and Lancaster counties. Opposed to this little army were some twenty thousand veteran British and Hessian soldiers whose purpose was to flank the American left, get in the rear and capture the entire body, following up this advantage by a rapid advance into New York City, and the utter defeat of the remainder of Washington's troops."

"Unfortunately, through a blunder on the part of the American general in command, and in spite of the warnings given by Col. Miles, the enemy did succeed in turning the American left and getting in their rear, but because of the desperate resistance which they encountered on the part of all the Pennsylvanians, both regulars and associators, they were held in check long enough to enable the army to retreat and to make the British victory barren of the results for which they had hoped."

On his grave at the Hill Church cemetery, where Lieutenant

Heilman was buried 83 years prior to their patriotic action, the Lebanon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a bronze marker to his memory May 19, 1910, with suitable ceremonies and in the presence of a large assemblage of people, a part of the exercises consisting of an address by a great-grandson of the deceased patriot, the writer of this Paper.

THE HEILMAN PAPER MILL

Mention of a Heilman paper mill at Heilman Dale is made earlier in this Paper. This paper mill was erected in the year 1793 by John Adam Heilman, the John Adam of Revolutionary note, and was the first paper mill erected in Lebanon county. In it he carried on the business of paper making up to the time of his sudden death in 1827. The mill was continued in operation by the executors of his estate up to 1833, when it ceased to be operated. The building is still standing on the farm of the writer at Heilman Dale, and is well preserved. Besides operating this paper mill, and cultivating a large farm on which he resided, he also was active as a scrivener and conveyancer, in which work he was well skilled, and as such was known far and wide as "Squire Heilman." The building was photographed and filmed as part of a film-play entitled: "A Romance of Lebanon," finely staged in this city (Lebanon) one year ago, 1916.

This paper mill reminds one of the paper mill of Andreas Heilman in Germany, 325 years ago, in which was made the paper used in printing the first *printed* Bible. Incident thereto, and in illustration of the saying that "history repeats itself," it is pleasing to mention as another interesting Heilman chronicle, that in the year 1826 there was published in Harrisburg by Wm. Wheit and Wm. Boyer a book entitled: "Biblische Historien" (Bible Histories), 364 pp., finely illustrated, the paper of which was made in the Heilman paper mill and by a Heilman who was a descendant of the aforesaid Andreas Heilman. This book has become exceedingly scarce. A copy of it has, however, recently come into the possession of this Society as a donation by Mr. J. Jacob Embich, an honored citi-

zen of the City of Lebanon. The book is an American reprint of the original published at Hamburg, Germany, in 1714, and of which Johannes Hübner was the author. Besides the antiquarian interest attaching to this book it appeals in a special way to us of Lebanon County in that at the end of the book is given a list of the names of those who had subscribed for copies. All told there are 849 subscribers' names, 308 of whom are Lebanon county names, an interesting list indeed of Lebanon County people 91 years ago. A large majority of the names of these 308 Lebanon county subscribers of nearly a century ago are the same as those borne by many of the present residents of our county, and no doubt are in most cases also their lineal descendants. The Heilman paper mill produced a good quality of paper, it had a large and wide trade, it supplied the State Departments at Harrisburg with its products as also many newspaper and other publishers.

THE LEBANON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

In the opening paragraph of this Paper it was declared that one of this name (Heilman) paved the way for the founding of this Society. This is true, and if there is any act in his long career in this place of his nativity and activity that perchance merits remembrance, may he be remembered for this one by his fellow-members, for this organization was brought about in response to solicitations made by the writer of this Paper to a number of his friends, fourteen in number, to unite with him towards organizing a Historical Society for Lebanon County, which they did by means of a written pledge, dated June 18, 1897, the fifteen thus binding themselves together for the purpose named above, the names of these fifteen, giving them here in the order of their signatures, having been: S. P. Heilman, Lee L. Grumbine, P. C. Croll, J. H. Redsecker, B. Dawson Coleman, Andrew B. Gloninger, Charles H. Killinger, Henry S. Heilman, F. J. F. Schantz, Theodore E. Schmauk, A. C. Rigler, Benjamin M. Strause and E. Grumbine. As an outcome of this preparatory work on the part of these fifteen founders the Society was organized at a public meeting held

in the Court House, Lebanon, Jan. 14, 1898. The Society continues in active existence, has on its enrolled membership list the names of 318 of the leading citizens, men and women, of the County and other sections of the United States, and has to its credit at this time the issuing of historical publications numbering nearly seven volumes, containing 2,917 pages of printed matter, all pertaining to Lebanon County history.

The Henry S. Heilman, named amongst the above fifteen founders, was a great grandson of the immigrant, John Peter Heilman (1732), resided at Sunny Side, Lebanon County, the old homestead of the historic Rev. John Casper Stoever, and was widely known for his large collection of rare books and antiquarian material.

My task is ended. It covers but a tithe of what might interestingly have been included. What is the verdict of my hearers? "Much ado about nothing," is it? It has well been said: "He who careth not whence he came careth little whither he goeth." "Pride of ancestry is an innate force amongst all lines and classes of people, and search for honorable hereditary insignia is something almost universally indulged in." In his Germania, a Treatise on "The Situation, Manners and Inhabitants of Germany," written Anno 98, by the great Roman historian, C. Cornelius Tacitus, he declared that they were "a people who cherished the memory of illustrious ancestors, and listened with delight to songs celebrating their famous deeds." The historian Gibbon says: "It is a common principle in the minds of men to seek knowledge of, and record, ancestral bearings, their exploits, and the rewards obtained thereby," and with that I end this reading, thanking you all for your kind and courteous attention.